

port a virtual state of civil war in Saxony and Thuringia. The Government authorities are censoring the newspaper reports to prevent the spread of alarm.

Uprisings in Bavaria, Wuertemberg, Baden and the north are also reported. Loyal Government troops are said to be proceeding to the central part of Germany. The number of loyal Reichswehr troops available at various points is not revealed.

Fighting continues in the Ruhr district, in the mining district of the Rhineland, in fact wherever there is a large industrial population.

24 Hour Battle at Essen.
The workers are seizing one industrial town after another and are setting up their own Government, sometimes described as Soviet in type.

The capture of Essen, reported yesterday, followed a twenty-four hour battle. The workers used artillery; 200 were killed.

The Government of the city now is in the hands of a "Committee of Action," the dispatch reports. The Spartacists claim their army is 100,000 strong, with seventy-seven guns and a fleet of armored automobiles.

Duesseldorf, on the Rhine north of Cologne, was captured Friday night by Spartacan forces, the Government troops evacuating it without a fight, according to one report. Another says the Reichswehr troops still are holding out against the Reds.

Dr. Wolfgang Kapp is reported to be at Hamburg.

Workmen stormed the prison at Luettringhausen, near Duesseldorf, and released all the prisoners. At Buer, Westphalia, Communists are reported to have disarmed the police, establishing Soviet government.

Mulheim, southwest of Essen; Oberhausen, to the northwest; the important industrial town of Elberfeld, to the south, and Kettwig, south of Mulheim, are reported to have been evacuated by the small forces of Government troops, holding them after being defeated in fighting with the Spartacists.

Belgian Posts Fall Back.
The Belgian posts on the right bank of the Rhine, according to messages, fell back to the left bank without being disturbed. All possible precautions are being taken to forestall any attempts against the Rhine bridges.

Fighting has started again at Leipsic; the radicals and the old regime were unable, during a truce, to come to terms.

The military commander of the Duisburg district is quoted as declaring there was every reason to hope that the Communists would be kept on the other side of the Ruhr.

Rumors are current that the Baltic troops have not left the Berlin district, and are assembled near the Zoological Garden suburban station awaiting a fresh pretext to enter the city. Some troops are there, but what unit they belong to cannot be ascertained.

Numerous Security Police are coming into Berlin from the country roundabout, arriving in automobiles, one motor car bore the inscription, "Charlottenburg police troops for Ebert."

The air was filled with rumors Friday evening that Communist troops had assembled in large numbers in Tempelhof and Lichtenberg, suburbs of Berlin, but the night passed quietly, the Communist forces failing to appear.

Firing Goes On in Berlin.
Since noon firing has occurred in various parts of the city. It is reported that the security police are shooting down all efforts of the Baltic troops remaining in Berlin.

Under the Linden bridge today with barred wire and the Hotel Adlon was thoroughly screened with it and surrounded by troops. The widest rumors are afloat, becoming grotesquely magnified in circulation.

The inner city streets are seething with excited people. Disorders are occurring in the suburban districts. There is a conspicuous absence of troops in the workmen's dwelling districts where agitators are feverishly busy.

The strike was enforced more stringently and the Spartacist organizations picketed the city thoroughfares. Cabins were held up, and their passengers forced to alight. The streets, consequently, were divided of traffic save for a few private conveyances and military and police vehicles.

Fear of the Communists and their Red Guards seems to be spreading increasingly among the Security Police.

An armored train was sent from Berlin.

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Noske Asserts He Will Not Resign His Post

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PARIS, March 20.—Gustav Noske, German Minister of National Defense, in an interview given out in Stuttgart, declared that he would not resign, as he believed that the German people were behind him and he was certain of his rights.

Herr Noske endeavored to explain the situation which made possible the coup d'etat by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp last Saturday as due to the insistence by the Allies on the disarmament of the German armies. Ten thousand German officers, he said, were out of jobs. Some of these officers induced men to join the Kapp movement, but as soon as the men understood the situation they arrested their own officers.

In yesterday's result of serious disturbances in connection with the strike which occurred at various railway stations, such as Niederbischweiler, Strauberg, Friedersdorf and Hoppegarten.

Sturm incidents are expected when the National Assembly takes up the question of amnesty for the leaders of the reactionary revolt against the Ebert Government. Public sentiment here is bitter against the Baltic troops, and proposals to grant pardons to the revolutionists are certain to be opposed. Government officials who have talked with newspaper men assert no amnesty agreement was reached between them and Dr. Wolfgang Kapp before the latter left Berlin, but his assertions are contradicted by followers of the usurping Chancellor.

Reorganization of the Ebert Cabinet will bring half a dozen new men into the Ministry, it is said, but the National Liberals and Conservatives will not be represented. These two organizations have decided to await the result of the elections in June before consenting to take part in the Government.

RED ARMY FORMING: NOSKE BACK IN POWER

Communists Patrol Rhineland, 300 Dead at Essen.

BRIS, March 20.—Communists are continuing in the Rhineland mining district. Strikers and Communists have formed armed bands with hand grenades and steel helmets, which are patrolling the country. The Reichswehr is sending armored trains against them.

Fighting of a most violent nature is reported at Essen and Gelsenkirchen, but details are unknown here, as telegraphic and telephonic communications with this district have been cut.

The workers are forming a Red army at Aachen and Quindenburg, respectively, thirty-three and thirty-one miles southwest of Muehlburg. In these towns, strikers encountered between troops and Spartacists and many persons were killed or wounded.

Fighting recommenced at Leipsic yesterday, after the failure of negotiations. The workers threw up barricades and it is reported that hundreds have been killed or wounded.

Legal proceedings have already been instituted by the German State Attorney General against Dr. Kapp, Gen. von Luetwitz and Gottlieb von Jagow for their parts in the recent reactionary uprising, according to Berlin advices.

In Essen alone the number of dead is estimated at 300. In Cassel 17 dead and 40 wounded are reported, and in Nuremberg 22 dead and 49 wounded.

Reports from Stuttgart state that Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, has withdrawn his resignation in consequence of a declaration of confidence in him by the Majority Socialists.

BOLSHEVIKI READY TO ATTACK FINNS

Start on Front From Arctic to Lake Ladoga.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Using the German Railroad as a base the Bolsheviks have started an offensive against Finland, according to official dispatches received today by the Finnish legation.

The advices said the Bolsheviks were concentrated at Helsinki and Rovaniemi, and that their advanced divisions were at Rovaniemi, Kallakari, Ikkola, Inari and Kallakari.

The front of attack is from the Lake of Ladoga to the Arctic Ocean, approximately 1,500 miles. Officials at the legation here believe it was made on this front to divert attention from the front between the Lake of Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland, which is nearest the heart of Russia.

House Tariff Bills Reported.
WASHINGTON, March 20.—House bills to increase tariffs on zinc, tungsten and steel buttons were ordered reported favorably today by the Senate Finance Committee. No change was made in the House rates on zinc, but the tungsten schedules were reduced slightly.

Deny Reds Control Weser.
COPENHAGEN, March 20.—A telegram from Bremen today denied reports in circulation that German Bolsheviks were in power on the Weser. The message says that work is proceeding normally in the Weser ports (Bremen, Bremerhaven and vicinity).

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BERLIN IMPROVES, BUT RUHR WORSE

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PARIS, March 20.—The Ebert Government Returning to Capital on Agreement With Reds.

GENERAL STRIKE ENDED

All Towns in Ruhr Region in Hands of Communists and Soviet Expected.

PARIS, March 20.—The situation in Berlin has improved so much, according to news reaching the German legation in Paris, that the Ebert Government is returning to the capital, an agreement with the Independent Socialists having been reached.

The general strike has ended, but the situation in the Ruhr district is worse than yesterday. All the towns in this region are in the hands of the Communists and the proclamation of a Soviet Government is expected Sunday or Monday, the delegation's advices say.

The French Foreign Office hears from Admiral Ebert, appointed by President Ebert to be station commander at Kiel in place of Rear Admiral Levitzow, that the situation there well in hand. The position is undecided at Breslau, where there is much popular indignation against the army.

At Cassel, according to the Foreign Office despatches, two thousand armed workmen attacked the barracks, but were repulsed with the loss of twelve killed and many wounded. Order has been restored at Hamburg and work resumed except in the post office and on the railways.

Fol. Wangermann, senior garrison officer of Hamburg, who supported the Kapp dictatorship, has fled and will be tried for high treason when apprehended, the Foreign Office advices say.

The gravest situation prevails at Leipzig and in the Ruhr valley. Fighting continues at Leipzig, neither of the contending factions having gained the upper hand. There has been much loss of life, and the workers, refusing to be disarmed, are resisting bitterly.

It was indicated today at the Foreign Office that the view there was that while the German situation was grave, it might be that it was being exaggerated by the official German news agencies and also by the Government, with the view of obtaining a delay in its disarmament and the retention of a larger army than is provided for by the peace treaty, which stipulates that the army is to be reduced to 200,000 men by April 10 and to 100,000 by July 10.

Three portfolios in the new Cabinet have been offered to the Independent Socialists, who have refused them, asking for greater representation in the Ministry. The Foreign Office advices declare the Ebert Government apparently is convinced that collaboration by the Socialists is indispensable, but that the latter are placing such a price upon it as to make such collaboration virtually impossible.

EKATERINODAR FALLS TO REDS
Caucasian Town, 75 Miles From Novorossisk, in Bolshevik Hands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—Despatches today from Novorossisk state that Ekaterinodar fell on March 18. Ekaterinodar is about seventy-five miles inland in Caucasus from Novorossisk on the Black Sea. It is a small port and positively that Red troops took possession of Ekaterinodar, but as a Bolshevik radio stated that the Reds were within a few miles of that town on the 18th it is believed here that its capture by the Bolsheviks had been effected.

Gen. Schilling, who was in command of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Odessa, when that city was taken by the Bolsheviks, is being tried by court-martial at Novorossisk for his failure to hold Odessa.

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EBERT GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS AT KIEL

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THE HAGUE, March 20.—The Ebert Government's situation from a military standpoint has improved greatly, according to Berlin despatches to the Dutch papers this afternoon.

The Communist movement continues in several districts, but from a Berlin estimate it appears that more than two-thirds of the troops in Germany are on the side of President Ebert. Of those who deserted, many have returned to the ranks.

The Government scored a notable victory at Kiel, where, according to a despatch from the naval station, an agreement has been reached with the representatives of the workmen and the majority Socialist, Gerber, appointed Military Governor. (Previous despatches have given Rear Admiral Evers as the new Governor of Kiel.)

In the Ruhr district the strength of the Reds is now estimated to be 40,000 men, with machine guns, motor cars and artillery.

The losses in the fighting yesterday at Essen are given in advices received here as 300 killed. Government troops and city guards are reported in Berlin despatches to be advancing into south-west Saxony.

KAISER WEAKENING UNDER THE STRAIN
Servants Are Concerned About Exile's Behavior.

By the Associated Press.
AMSTERDAM, March 20.—The week of strain following the events in Germany apparently has made a great impression upon the mental and physical condition of the German ex-Kaiser. His nervousness and sleeplessness are increasing, and in trying to conceal his emotions the ex-Kaiser behaves in a manner which seems utterly strange to the servants who have cared for his wants since he became an exile here.

Where formerly he drank only light wines at meal times the refugee now calls for wine during the intervals of his food. During the nervous habit of straddling chairs has increased. The exile's anxiety is heightened by the illness of his wife, who for a long time has been a sufferer with mild attacks of heart trouble. These attacks occurred frequently this week.

The only outings of the ex-Kaiser from the confinement of the castle walls are spent in the sunshine in the garden, where he lies in a reclining chair. She is under the almost constant care of Dr. Foerster, for a long time her personal physician, who was at Amerongen during the early days of the exile of the Hohenzollerns, but went back to Berlin. Dr. Foerster has returned to Amerongen.

AMERICAN RESCUE TRAIN OFF TO LEIPSIC
Leaves Coblenz to Bring Back Stranded Business Men.

COBLENZ, March 20.—A special train made up by local German authorities at the direction of American Army officers left this city at 2:15 o'clock this morning for Leipsic to bring out 200 American and allied business men who are stranded there and reported in danger.

The train will reach Leipsic this afternoon and is due to return here tomorrow night.

It will take 1,250 rations, enough for the 200 persons expected to make the return trip and the members of the train crew on a possible five-day journey.

The train crew is in charge of Lieutenant Hans Frischmann, the Adjutant of the German Military Mission with the Allied army of occupation, whose home is in Berlin. The train comprises three cars, two extra cars of coal and two tanks of water. By skipping way stations it would be possible to make the run to Leipsic and return in twelve hours.

The latest reports from Leipsic say that the Allied and American business men who have been stranded in the Leipsic Fair have left to their hotels because of the disturbance in the city, but that every provision had been made to care for them and transfer them to the train as soon as it should reach Leipsic.

King Victor Decorates Americans.
ROME, March 20.—King Victor Emmanuel has conferred upon Rear Admiral Andrews, commander of the American warships in the Adriatic, the decoration of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. The King bestowed lesser decorations on other American officers.

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RED OR MONARCHIST EQUALLY OPPOSED

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Should Either Gain Upper Hand in Germany Allies Would Intervene.

LONDON, March 20.—Conditions in Germany are expected to get much worse before they improve, in the opinion of British Foreign Office officials, based on the latest despatches from Germany. The officials express confidence, however, that some sort of central government ultimately will prevail. In the face of official messages today it would appear that this belief is based more on desire than on information forwarded by British representatives in Germany. These representatives tell of a growing number of towns being taken over by newly organized Soviets.

There are many indications, according to a despatch today from Cologne, that the Allies are preparing to advance their concentration of troops at Strasbourg and Metz further into Germany if the country does not quiet down soon. The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports:

Food is expected to be the deciding factor, and the Ebert government has already requested the Allies to maintain their present system of supplying foodstuffs, which have become inadequate. With transportation virtually suspended many towns which heretofore have been better supplied than Berlin are beginning to feel the pinch.

In addition to the moral support which a moderate Government would get from the Allies, or at least from England, food would likely be sent from the occupied areas. It is pointed out that this is not nearly so effective a weapon at the present time as it perhaps would be a week hence.

For the present the Allies have not changed their attitude that so far as it has gone the chaos is entirely an internal affair of Germany, but it is stated authoritatively that it would likely cease to be an internal affair should the Monarchists or Reds gain the upper hand. The belief is expressed by officials that neither would be